AMERICAN INGENUITY IN AN ORANGE PACKING ROOM.

Sorted, Wrapped, Stamped and Boxed by Machinery-Endless Belts Carry the Fruit From Process to Process-Not a Paying Business for an Amateur.

Los Angeles, March 20.-Up to date orange packing houses in California all have galleries from which the ever present tourist can view the whole process of treatment of the fruit from the moment it comes in from the groves till it goes, packed in boxes, into the cars for shipment. Long benches or comfortable chairs, with plenty of ripe oranges to eat, make the watching highly enjoyable.

The orange growers are nearly all orranized into associations-shipping companies-that take care of all the fruit eent in from the groves, keep careful accounting as between the various growers and divide the profits.

Each association has one or more packing houses. Usually these are about half a block in length, from 50 to 100 feet wide, with basement, ground floor and gallery. As it is necessary to keep the sun's direct rays out, all the light is brought in from the north end, sawtoothed skylights aiding in giving all the daylight illumination needed.

The first process a load of oranges ndergoes after reaching a packing house to be weighed. Then the fruit goes into the hopper, where dust and twigs and leaves are shaken out, and the first procses of selection begins. Most of the packing houses ship only the better grades to other markets, and the culls and imperfact fruit are first removed. Spiral brushes rapidly revolving in the brushing box an and brighten the oranges.

From this box the fruit is fed out automatically upon belts one deep, and as the belts pass in front of the pickers sorting for quality is again resorted to, with the result that when the fruit reaches the ond weighing machine only the better grades are left running.

The next step in the packing process introduces a clever and interesting de-All oranges are sized before boxvice. All oranges are sized before boxing, and the sizer is a very delicately adjusted instrument. From the weighing machine an endless belt conveys a long procession of fruit underneath a series of metal springs, each of which is set at a different height, the higher first and tapering down toward the end. Each orange as it comes along strikes a spring, forming an electrical connection which causes a little "kicker" to be thrust out. This gently shoves the fruit off the belt into an inclined trough, from which it runs out into a bin.

on, but every precaution is taken to oin and rush it briskly along to the wrap-

been at work. The wrapper picks an orange off the belt, lays it on a perforated round rubber disc, a set of iron claws fly over and deposit it on another rubber disc underneath, under which runs the familiar tissue wrapper. Swiftly the automatic machinery cuts the paper, wraps it around the fruit in a jiffy, padding the stem end so that it cannot injure its neighbor when it reaches the box.

Included in this part of the processa so included in this part of the processa so are rubber of the belt, lays it on a perforated why, every man he meets is his boss. After a fashion, and many of these bosses wouldn't please Jim's boss down in a way that wouldn't please Jim's boss may even find it hard sometimes to get together the money to pay his help, Jim included, on Saturday night. Humph! Jim wants to be his own boss! He thinks if he was he'd find life pleasanter. He doesn't know.

ding the stem end so that it cannot injure its neighbor when it reaches the box.

It is not the branch of the grower or whatever mark is desired, done by a miniature printing process which operates as the wrapping paper passes.

The fruit is next taken to the packing bits. Iong still the boxes were them to the header. This is an automatic press which accommodatingly nails the covers on and stands the boxes four at a time on the floor for the trucker to take them to the waiting are.

One seldom sees a fine both waiting are.

One seldom sees a fine both waiting are to making is an industry almost its own. The pulp board commodatingly mails the covers on and stands the boxes for a taken to the waiting are.

One seldom sees a fine both waiting are to making is an industry, being shipped here flat in long lengths. Several inventive semilars have combined to make box making is an industry, being shipped here flat in long lengths. Several inventive sums paper mill country, being shipped here flat in long lengths. Several inventive sums, rotary cutters and emerges in size for boxes. Waterproofing and coloring machines next take it in hand. It is growed, chiselled, perforated, its corners as in position, cuts off the corner irons as in the land; but good heavens, he has growed, chiselled, perforated, its corners as in position, cuts off the corner irons as an and can be about the few housands or few hundreds or few score the few housands or few hundreds or few score the comer in the land; but good heavens, he has growed, chiselled, perforated, its corners of the corner irons and the way that Jim is thinking about the few position, or shown and cents, showing the sum of the corner irons and the control of the ling of the corner irons and the corner iron

grooved, chiselled, perforated, its corners are creased and corner posts cut.

A big assembling machine folds the lumber into box shape, places the corner posts in position, cuts off the corner irons and clamps them in place, snaps off the staples that hold the centre and presses them down, slaps on the bottom, nails it into place, prints the patent mark on one spet and does a few other things, gayly pushing out the box complete save for its cover onto a carrier, which either carries the box to be stacked in the shipping room or, as in some cases, delivers it at the nearby packing bouse.

Twenty-five thousand cars of oranges are expected to be shipped this season from California's 100,000 acres of fruit, which would mean some seventeen or

which would mean some seventeen or ighteen million dollars as probable re-

contray to a widely held impression, raising oranges and running orange groves is no business for the dilettante. A large number of Easterners got the idea some years ago that the ideal way in which to retire from active life was to come to California and indulge in orange culture. They have been disillusionized. It is good hard work; it is business. The fact that some of these purchasers were former business men was a very good thing for the business. The early investors were farmers, who got a big vestors were farmers, who got a big return one year and nothing for a few years thereafter. The commission men fixed the prices after a time and they made

The retired business men who were introduced

MACHINES TO HANDLE FRUIT AS TO BEING ONE'S OWN BOSS. No Man, No Matter How High Up, Beally Free to Do as He Pleases

"My impatient nephew," said Uncle Bill, "says that what he wants is to be his own boss; he's tired of working for other people. He's tired of hearing the boss where he works say to him: 'Here, Jim do this,' or 'Do that,' or 'Hurry up now. or 'Get a move on,' or 'What's the matter with you? Don't go to sleep!'

"It makes him tired, Jim says, to be bossed around, and he wants to be his

"Poor Jim! He doesn't know that nobody ever is his own boss in the sense that he means, so that he can't be ordered around. Never was a greater delusion. Lots of people think that if they can get one step up, or get a business of their own, why, then they'd be free, be their own boss: but goodness gracious, no man in the world ever gets so high up but what he still has a boss-somebody or something over him.

Why, the earth itself that we live on, tell Jim, has a boss in the rest of the universe. Suppose the earth should some day get tired of being bossed around, the way Jim does, and say to itself:

" 'I'm sick of this turning around every day, just so, every twenty-four hours, and following the same great circle be sides year after year. I'm sick of having to do this same old grind day after day and year after year, being bossed around like this, and I'm going to be my own boss.'

"Suppose some day the impatient earth should try this, should try setting up on its own account; why, in about one minute and three-quarters the whole business would be going to goldinged everlasting eternal smash, and us along with it. The fact is that there isn't anything or anybody but what has something or some body over it or him. We can't, any of us, be our own boss in the sense that Jim is thinking of, free to do what we like.

You take, for instance, Jim's boss Jim seems to have an idea that his boss can do what he's a mind to; that he's the head of the whole outfit and free-to do as he pleases; but heavens and earth! if Jim's boss has got the gumption I give him credit for he's got a hundred bosses. a boss in every customer that comes into the store. If Jim's boss has the brains and common sense that he appears to have he treats every one of these customers politely and squarely, puts up with the peculiarities of every one of them, whether he likes him or not, serves every one of these hundred bosses to the very best of his ability, just as Jim ought to serve fruit his one boss.

"But his customers are not the only the truns out into a bin.

bosses Jim's boss has by a long shot.

Suppose Jim's boss, like many another

as its thin skinned neighbor the man, is doing business on insufficient revent bruising at any stage. The capital. Then he has to borrow money transportation problem is solved by the se of the endless, slow moving belts, and these again take the fruit from the and he may be a hard boss.

"Suppose trade is dull and Jim's boss ere again American ingenuity has has to get out and hustle for business.

in the way that Jim is thinking about—
free to do as he pleases. One thing a man can do, if he has got the stuff in him—he can by the exercise of self-control boss himself; and the man who can do this is a big man; but I suppose the man that comes nearest to being a real boss is the man that gives the best service.

do would force me to employ a secretary. Really, I couldn't do that."

Sometimes the tither's envelopes contain bills, silver and cents, showing the tither had figured' the Lord's amount down to a cent. Generally even money is given. On one occasion when Mr Mitchell was talking on the subject to

There Are Said to Be Twenty-five in This

Bookkeeper, than any other of the pro-fessions in which women have heretofore engaged. A director in a leading commercial school of New York says:

"I know of two women in well known the second crop of growers introduced business methods. They fought a long fifth with the speculative dealers and beat them. They formed their cooperative associations for handling and marketing the product and made the commission men join hands, their work select a find new markets and to daying the product and made the commission men join hands, their work select a find new markets and to daying the product and made the commission men join hands, their work select and to day the product and made the commission men join hands, their work select and to day the product and put into operation a complete new system of financial methods for their employers and who have mapped out and put into operation a complete new system of financial methods for their employers and who have even been intrusted with business undertakings.

KEPT BOOKS WITH THE LORD

ROBERT G. MITCHELL'S WAY OF GIVING TO THE CHURCH.

Held That Every Man Owed 10 Per Cent. of His Income to Religious Works, and Practised What He Preached-Tithes From the Poor as Well as the Rich

MACON, Mo., March 27 .- "The only way for a man to deal honestly with the Lord is to keep books with Him. We owe Him 10 per cent. of what we make, and in order to pay the obligation we have to set it down in black and white. It won't do to guess about it."

Robert G. Mitchell, United States Commissioner, who died in St. Louis the organizer and leading spirit of the Tenth Legion, composed of members of the Rollins Street Presbyterian Church who had pledged themselves to "keep books generous soul would freely give and reely forget.

"Yes, that's the way I used to look at it," said Mr. Mitchell once when disat it," said Mr. Mitchell once when discussing the subject, "but I noticed that amost of us free givers were spasmodic most of us free givers were spasmodic sunk in the edge. givers. When we were flush we would give a pretty good sum-put a dime in the basket every Sunday and bask in our own complacent conscience. In ninetynine cases out of a hundred when the periodic giver comes to foot up at the end of the year he is surprised to discover that what he has given doesn't come any way near one-tenth of his in-

Mr. Mitchell was almost a crank on the tithing subject. He wanted every member of the church to keep an account of his giving. Better do that than to hold back what belonged to the Lord.

For twenty years Mr. Mitchell found time to lead the choir and to teach a large Bible class. He was uncompromisingly opposed to raising church revenue by socials, bazaars, concerts and the like insisting that if every member would loyally give his tithe the church would ave more than enough money.

It was largely due to the Tenth Legion's work that a new \$25,000 church was recently completed and that within five vears a fund of \$30,000 was raised for the enterprises of the national church.

"It's a shame that appeals have to be sent out to church people to do their duty," remarked Mr. Mitchell. "If every prolessed Christian would pay his tenth there would be more than enough money to meet all demands of home and foreign work and a large sum constantly pouring into the treasury of the church. There should be no such office as a collector of the Lord's dues."

"But suppose a man is in such dire straits that he can't spare a tenth of his

position. Now, I want you people," Mr. Mitchell said to his class one Sunday, to make me an honest report of what it has cost you to give your tithe, and if but one of you informs me that it has worked a deprivation, has taken from

Mitchell was talking on the subject to some college students one of them arose and presented this case:

"There was a small family consisting of a man, his wife and three little children. The man was a laborer, making \$12 a week. House rent, fuel, provisions and clothing cost him \$10 a week. Two of the children became sick, requiring the daily attendance of a physician, and the use of medicine. The doctor charged \$1 a visit and the medicine cost \$3 a week. Would the Lord want 10 per cent, of that Would the Lord want 10 per cent. of that man's wage?"

There's nothing in the Bible that says "There's nothing in the Bible that says
He would," promptly answered the advocate. "It says 'lay by as the Lord hath
prospered you.' But if I had been that
man I would have given my tithe, just the
same, and risked my babies dying or
going hungry. When I had done my part
it would be up to Him to look after me,
and He would not forget. If a man wants
to dodge his tithe he can figure out a loss
on income almost any month."

on income almost any month."

Mr. Mitchell would not go to the post office on Sunday for his mail and never took a journey on Sunday if he could avoid it. In presenting a case to a jury he always found some Scriptural applica-tion, and had nearly every important verse of the two Testaments within easy reach of his memory.

HOUSE A WOMAN BUILT. Did All the Work Herself and Agginst Great Odds.

From the Kansas City Star. Miss Lillie M. Johnson of North Eighteenth street, Kansas City, Kan., built the nine room house in which she now lives. Miss Johnson began work on her house in the fall, following the big flood in the Kaw Valley of 1903. She was a Salva-tion Army worker in Armourdale at the time of the flood. She lost everything except \$7. She went to a real estate firm and arranged to buy on paymeats the 100 feet of ground on which her house stands.

In May, 1904, Miss Johnson built a two room house, doing all the work herself and getting the lumber on payments. She received two women boarders and by July she was able to buy a cow. She began taking in washing. Through these various means she was able to meet the necessary

Industry That Has Not Suffered.

From the Kynsas City Journal.

While times have affected nearly all manufacturing enterprises, the corset business has not suffered.

A Million Visitors a Year.

From the Westchester Co. Magazine.

Independence Hall, which was bought by the city of Philadelphia from the State of a large sum, and on which \$200,000 has been spent for restoration, is visited by an another than the state of the state of the state of the city of Philadelphia from the State of a large sum, and on which \$200,000 has been spent for restoration, is visited by an another than the state of the city of Philadelphia from the State of the city of the city of t

COINS AND STAMPS.

A. R. P., New York city.—Will you kindly give the value of a set of Maundy sliver pennies (four) of the date 1907, all in perfect condition, and with the Maundy purse of white kid and running strings of red kid. The pennies and purse are to be disposed of on behalf of the bables ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital and it is desired to get their full value.

It is difficult to estimate the value of the coins and purse as the string of the coins and purse as the string of the string of the coins.

and purse as there is no record of a sale to be obtained. Maundy coins as a rule are not scarce

R. K., Westfield, Mass.-None of the list of coins submitted by you commands a premium worth mentioning. The copper piece with the word "Fugio" is a specimen of the first cent authorized by the United States in 1787. It is not rare, but is worth from 50 cents to \$1, according to state of preservation. Gold dollars of 1849, 1851 and 1862 are worth \$2 cach when is a few condition. of preservation. Gold dollars of 1849, 1851 and 1862 are worth \$2 each when in fine condition and the \$2.50 piece of 1854 is worth about \$3.50 when in uncirculated condition. The English gold coin is a sovereign of George IV. of the missioner, who died in St. Louis the period 1820-30 and is not scarce. There is no other day and was buried here, was the value above face attached to the pieces of fractional currency described unless they are in crisp condition, when a few cents prem

A. X. M., Edgewater, N. J.-The coin is an issue with the Lord." Some people didn't of Ferdinand IV., King of Naples and Sicily from like the idea; said it looked niggardly to charge the amounts given: that the really charge the amounts given; that the really deprive it of value in the estimation of the average

> G. G., New York city.-The half dollar of 1825 not scarce. Dealers sell specimens in good adition at 75 cents and \$1 when finely preserved.

Curious, New York city.-There is only one specimen of the Confederate half dollar that can be definitely located, although there were a least four pieces of the denomination struck. That the Confederate Government intended to issue fifty cent pieces is beyond question. Designs for a coin of this denomination were ordered Secretary of the Confederate Treasury Mem-minger in April, 1861. The dies were cut by A. H. M. Peterson, an engraver and die sinker, and they were prepared for the colning press by Conrad Schmidt, then the foreman of the colning room of the United States Mint at New Orleans. This establishment had been turned ces were struck as samples of the contemplated coinage, and as there was a scarcity of buillon the mint was ordered closed on April 30, 1861. The one piece known, which brought \$870 when offered for sale some years ago, had been in the possession of Dr. B. F. Taylor, formerly chief coiner of the Confederate mint.

C. L. S., Westmount.—The naif dime of 1853 is not a scarce cain, but dealers quote it at 10 cents in fair condition and 65 cents when finely preserved.

M. L. C., Philadelphia.—Will you kindly advise mehf small gold dollars of the 1854 and 1859 coin-age are worth more than a dollar. All the gold dollars that were issued from 1849 to 1889, when the denomination was discon tinued, command a premium of \$2 each when it well preserved condition. Many rare varieties embraced by these years. One of the 1854 gold dollars is the rarest of the denomination. This was struck at the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., and bears the mint letter C. There is no record of the sale of one of these pieces, but a specimen would bring well over \$200.

L. J., Patchogue, N. Y.—I would like to know i the half cent of 1804 has any value as an old coin. It depends upon the variety and condition There were at least five different varieties of hal cents struck in 1804, showing easily distinguished die differences. Dealers quote such specimens at from 20 cents in fair condition to a dollar or more when finely preserved. A break or defec-"Let him try it, and when he comes to me and says his family has suffered because of that tenth I will abandon my liberty. This piece is rather scarce in very fine condition.

J. D. F., New York city. - The English suver coir known as Simon's Petition Crown is one of the rarest specimens of the coinage of England. It has a record price of \$1.550. The coin is now regarded by experts as one of the most beautiful bell in England, weighing between thirever engraved. The story in regard to the issue teen and fourteen tons, is one. Big Een of this piece is that Charles II. brought a Dutch is unfortunately cracked "The very act of giving the Lord his engraver from Holland to design the new British coins and ignored Simon, who had been the en graver for his father, Charles L. Simon, in orde to furnish an example of his skill, cut a set of dies this tithing principle, and my income has steadily increased.

"Here's the point: That 10 per cent, is the Lord's. It's not a gift we make. Don't flatter yourselves in that. You don't begin to give until you exceed what He demands as His rights.

Don't forget that."

To rearry twenty years I have followed to furnish an example of his skill, cut a set of dies in the edge of which was this petition, in two lines: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this, his tryal piece, with the Dutch. and if more truly drawn and embossed, more developed to the province Collector. Hion, N.Y.—Can you tell the puttern of the province collector. Hion, N.Y.—Can you tell the puttern of the province collector. Hion, N.Y.—Can you tell the puttern of the province collector.

Post Office Collector, Ilion, N. Y.—Can you tell me the nationality and probable value of the small silver coln, with milled edges from which the enclosed rubbing is made. It was taken in The piece is a Moroccan coin of comparatively recent issue. Notwithstanding the figures of 1299, it was issued about 1900. It has no premium

the dates of 1861 and 1863 are all tradesmen's tree is supported by stakes until it is firmly

the dates of 1601 and 1605 at a tribulation of withdrawn from circulation and hoarded on account of the high premium on metallic money at that time. The varieties you send are only a few of the thousands of similar pieces made and circu lated at the time, and such specimens are now worth but a couple of cents each. The copper coin dated 1837 is a Hard Times

token Issued during the administration of Andrew Jackson. It also passed current as money. Such pleces are now sold by dealers at from 10 to 25 cents, according to condition.

None of the half dollars in the long list you describe is held at a premium of much more than

10 per cent, above face value when in fine condi-tion. The other silver and copper coins are common and bear no premium. Gold dollars. \$2.50 and \$3 pieces nearly all command premiums which differ according to date, mint letter, &c.
The greenback dated August 1, 1862, should be

TRANSFERS—good as 5c. in each on a \$1 purchase or 10c. on \$2 or greater purchase will be handed your by our agents on 50th St. at Lex. Ave., Madison Ave., Columbus Circle, or 9th Ave. That makes it as good as though

The greatest offering of Boys' Clothing ever made.

Boys' \$5.00 Blue Serge

Double-Breasted Suits,

worth about 50 per cent, sheve face value if in

A. S. C., New York city.—None of the sliver and copper coins in the list you describe is held at a premium. The \$2.50 gold pieces of 1836, 1851. 1852 and 1866 are all held at a premium, according worth from \$3 up to \$6, according to con and mint letter. The 1852 piece is worth from 83.50 up, the rarest variety of the year being that with the mint letter D. while the quarter cagle although the one with the letter D would bring two or three times its face value.

C. H., New York city.—Kindly tell the value of the Columbian half dollar of 1892 and half dollars dated 1813 and 1829.

The Columbian piece is worth 56 cents in uncirculated condition. The fifty cent pieces of 1818 and 1829 are quoted by dealers at 75 cents in good and \$1 in fine condition. One slightly rare

half dollar of 1829 was struck over the date 1827

B. A. A., Childersburg, Ala.—I have in my possession a sliver dollar made in the year 1796. It was ploughed up by a farmer near here, and is in good condition. I will be pleased to get any information from THE SUN as to the value of this old coin. There are at least half a dozen die varie

of the piece, which range in value from \$2 to \$20 according to variety and state of preservation. M. E. L., Kingston, N. Y.—None of the coins in the list you send is held at a premium worth mentioning, and all can be purchased from any

dealer in coins for very little in excess of fac-

BELLS OF THIN IRON PLATES. Currew in Middle Ages-An Early Peal of Bells.

From the London Globe. There are several old bells in Scotland, Ireland and Wales; the oldest are often quadrangular, being made of thin iron plates which have been hammered and riveted together. At the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland the four sided bell of the Irish missionary St Gall, who lived in the seventh century, is still preserved: but more ancient still is the bell of St. Patrick in Belfast which is ornamented with gold and gems and

silver filigree work.

The curfew bell is that about which most ullion has been written and said. It has been 1861. thought that it was only used in England, was quite common on the Continent in the Middle Ages.

The ringing of bells by rope is still very popular in England, especially in the country, where almost every hamlet, however small, has its church with its peal of bells. which are often remarkably well rung. The first real peal of bells in this country was sent by Pope Calixtus III. to King's College, Cambridge, and was for 300 years the largest peal in England. About the beginning of the year 1500 sets of eight bells were hung in a few of the large churches.

In the middle of the seventeenth century man named White wrote a famous work on bells in which he introduced the system of numbering them 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., on slips of paper in different orders, according to the changes intended to be rung. It is calculated that to ring all the changes upon twenty-four bells at two strokes a

One of the most famous bells in the world is the first great bell of Moscow, which now stands in the middle of a square in that city in 1733, but was in the earth for over a hundred years, being raised in 1836 by the Emperor Nicholas. It is nearly twenty feet high, has a circumference of sixty feet, is two feet thick and weighs almost two hundred tons. The second Moscow beli, which is the largest bell in the world that is actually in use, weighs 128 tons. are several bells extant which weigh ten

TREE PLANTING.

A New Method That Induces Fresh Root Formation. From the Chicago Tribune

It is an article of faith among fruit growers that a fruit tree must be planted in properly prepared soil, a large, wide, shall w hole, the roots carefully spread out in all directions and arranged near the surface with a slight upwar bearing at

mall quantities of the finer soil are first worked in among the roots, hollow places caused by archings in the stouter roots are filled up, the remainder of the soil is put in. trodden carefully down and the whole left to the compacting influence of the rain. The

ing means a small hole, roots doubled up anyhow, the trees stuck in, the soil thrown in and rammed down as for a gate post. With extensive experiments 59 per s ow in favor of the new simple method, 27 show no difference and 14 per ever criterion the trees are gauged the new method is said to give better results than the orthodox. Although an antagonistic cry has been raised against the revolution theory no practical man has been able to give any reason for the old faith that is in him beyond the fact that it is sanc tioned by established custom

Examination proves that ramming has led to a copious development of fibrous roots. In planting the important thing is to induce fresh root formation and ramming does this more rapidly than the old way.

With serge as scarce in the market

as the proverbial hen's teeth, this price

Every suit is a new, 1909 model. All seams are taped. Trousers are the

At the same price there also are suits of splendid mixed Cheviots and Worsteds; sizes for 8 to 16 year old boys. Just the thing for Confirmation wear.

Furthermore, this Great Bargain:-

Boys' \$4.00 Russian

and Sailor Suits, at

Reefers years. These are made of covert, red cloths, Shepherds, plaid and fancy mixtures. \$1.95

Sizes for 2½ to 10 year old boys. These suits are made of blue, red and brown serge,

At the same price,

and fancy mixtures.

for boys from 21/2 to 10

is simply phenomenally low.

newest caper in cut.

This Sale of Our Gigantic Purchase of Men's and Boys' High

Gra:'e Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Astounding Underprices

All Cars Transfer to BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.=

will Be Continued All This Week.

O'NEILL-ADAMS @

The Profit-Sharing Store Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

Magnificent Display of

In addition to this splendid array of French Hats we show many adaptations therefrom, as well as attractive original designs by our own artists, at

\$10.00 to \$15.00

Millinery Salon, O'Neill Building-Second Floor.

Untrimmed Millinery

Our Untrimmed Hat Department is replete with the newest creations for women, misses and children. Headwear from the leading foreign markets, together with the productions of America's best manufacturers.

Chips, Milans, Real Hair, Hemp, Natural Leghorns, rough and fancy Jap, Braids, fancy Silk, also Pyroxyline Braids, at exceptionally attractive prices.

Untrimmed Hats At 98c., \$1.25, \$1.75 up to \$9.00 Women's Smart Trimmed Shopping Hats At \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$6.50 Flower Department

An abundance of choice Fruits, Flowers, Roses, Lilacs, Hydrangeas, Wistarias, Pansies, Lily of the Valley, Hyacinths, Mignonettes, Gardenias, Violets,

Orchids, Heliotrope, &c.
Also Jet Bandeaus, Buckles, Crown, Straw Braids, &c. Children's School Hats

At 95c., \$1.45, \$1.98 up to \$2.98 O'Neill Building.

Pre-Easter Sale of Women's Handsome Tailored Suits at \$25.00

Adams Building.

New and up-to-date models, strictly tailor made, of fine French serges, in all the leading colors and black; beautifully lined with mousseline; possessing the finest workmanship that can be obtained. They are made in the smart hipless coat with a full flared skirt. \$25.00

O'Neill Building.

A Beautiful Model at \$48.00 A copy of one of the latest imported models is being shown.

The coat is a slightly cutaway, with braided vest, having the new sash effect on sides below hips. The skirt falls in graceful folds, having the popular high belt. This is one of the smartest suits designed this sea-\$48.00

The Popular Check Suitings

are once again in the lead; also the grays. We have them in abundance. Various models at prices ranging from \$22.50 to \$65.00

Three Piece Suits in a Variety of Styles From a pretty, simple model, at To an elaborate satin, at

Excellent Values Are Offered in Suits Made of Ramie, Linene and Rep Lingerie Gowns In pastel shades and white

Attractive Gowns

In crepe meteor, satin de Chine, messaline, satin and veilings.

Splendid Showing of Spring's Newest Styles in Women's Coats and Capes

Distinctive Models at Extremely Attractive Prices Women's Broadcloth, Panama and striped Covert Cloth Coats

Three new models; special at. Women's French Serge, Broadcloth and Panama Coats—Taffeta or braid trimmed; three new models; special at Women's Fifty Inch Cloth of Gold Coats-Pockets, cuffs and

\$16.50 collar trimmed with silk and buttons; special at ... Women's Handsome Capes-Two models in all the new \$17.50 pastel shades; special at Both Buildings.

\$12.50

An Exceptional Value in Misses' New Easter Suits

Girls' Wash Dresses-In assorted plaids and ginghams, in several pretty models; full plaited Skirts, with deep hem; sizes 6 to 14 years; special at 98c., \$1.25 & \$1.50

Boys' New Easter Clothing

We invite you to visit our Children's Clothing Department and examine our choice collection of Easter Clothing for Boys, covering all the latest shades and neat fancy fabrics; also a full line of Boys' Furnishings.

Boys' Spring Novelties, \$4.59 Russian, Sailor Blouse and Double Breasted Suits. Made in the season's newest styles and colorings,

sizes 21 to 16 years. Special Monday, values Boys' New Spring Reefers, \$3.85

Boys' New Spring Reefers—made in the latest style, in a wide range of neat fancy mixtures and plain colors; sizes 3 to 10 years; value \$5.00; special

Other lines at \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.39

A special purchase of five hundred of these handsome white drill Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, with the piping on collar, made to sell regularly at \$2.50; \$1.39 sizes 21 to 12 years. Special at

Choice selection at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50 and upward. Boys' Novelty Hats and Caps-Special at 50c., \$1 and Adams Building-Second Floor. upwards.

We Give and Redeem Surety Stamps

Trimmed Millinery Showing the latest Parisian models from The Leading Modistes